

TRAIN SCHEDULE
No. 1—7:45 p.
No. 4—5:50 p.
No. 7—10:55 p. n.
No. 8—6:40 p. m.
No. 9—11:45 p. m.

ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

"WE GET THE NEWS FIRST"

WEATHER FORECAST
Denver, Colo., Jan. 22—Generally fair south, rain north portion tonight and probably Saturday.

VOLUME 24.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY JANUARY 22, 1909.

NUMBER 19

CONSERVATION REPORT TRANSMITTED TODAY TO CONGRESS

Roosevelt Sends Special Message, Calling Attention to Needs of the Country.

GIVES A REVIEW OF WHAT WAS DONE

It is Our Duty to Take Care of Our Natural Resources and Provide for Posterity. Says President.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt today sent to Congress a special message, transmitting the report of the National Conservation Commission, which was approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the National Conservation Commission and governors of states, state conservation commissions, and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

I transmit herewith a report of the National Conservation Commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the outgrowth of the conference of governors last May, was unanimously approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the National Conservation Commission and governors of states, state conservation commissions, and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

With the statements and conclusions of this report, I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the Congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress and call attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety, and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest. It deserves, and should have, the widest possible distribution among the people.

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we neglect for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the National Conservation Commission is undoubtedly but the beginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. It is needed, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

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After the Great Earthquake in Southern Italy



EVERY TRAIN LEAVING DEVASTED MESSINA CONTINUES TO CARRY AWAY INJURED VICTIMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT THE RAILWAY STATION, AND SHOWS TWO PERSONS LYING ON STRETCHERS WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ARE STILL DIGGING IN THE RUINS OF MESSINA, SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES OF FOREIGNERS AND ASSISTING THE RELATIVES OF OTHERS. THE PICTURE SHOWS A SQUAD OF SOLDIERS TAKING A BODY FROM THE DEBRIS.

atively small sums needed for the protection, use, and improvement of all forests still owned by the government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions, but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

We know how that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the men, both in and out of the government service, who have prepared the first inventory of our natural resources. They have made it possible for this nation to take a great step forward.

The policy of conservation is perhaps the most typical example of the general policies which this government has made peculiarly its own during the opening years of the present century. The function of our government is to insure to all its citizens, now and hereafter, their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If we of this generation destroy the resources from which our children would otherwise derive their livelihood, we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population, and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their right to life on this continent. If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessities of life, we deprive the Americans of today and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom. Industrial liberty was a fruit of political liberty, and in turn has become one of its chief supports, and exactly as we stand for political democracy, so we must stand for industrial democracy.

This administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but has not been able, to achieve others; it has doubtless made mistakes; but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward that end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for idleness and on the whole less valuable, qualities, are made too large and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really from the public standpoint undesirable, are permitted to become too large. Our aim is so far as possible to provide such conditions that there shall be equality of opportunity where there is equality of energy, fidelity and intelligence; when there is a reasonable equality of opportunity the distribution of rewards will take care of itself.

The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad-rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation, and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public-service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people.

The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

Our public-land policy has for its aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of homesteaders; the policy we champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be converted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a few. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act, under which the desert parts of the public domain are converted to higher uses for the general benefit, was passed so that more Americans might have homes on the land.

These policies were enacted into law and have justified their enactment. Others have failed, so far, to reach the point of action. Among such is the attempt to secure public control of the open range and thus to convert its benefits to the use of the small man, who is the homemaker, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a few great cattle and sheep owners.

The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public outweighs the right to private gain and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employee is a living for himself and his family.

We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public hands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education, for the civic responsibility and democracy of every citizen, for prudent foresight in public matters and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow-men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we are sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attempt to enthrone justice and righteousness to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of us above the temporary interest of any individual, class or group.

The nation, its government and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen whatever his creed, race or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

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POWERS CAN'T AGREE ON REGULATIONS FOR WARFARE

Conference at London Will Probably be a Failure as Result of Disagreement.

ALL THE DELEGATES MAY BE RECALLED

London, Jan. 22.—There is a growing impression here that the powers will not be able to reconcile their differences and that the international conference on naval affairs, which opened here last month, is doomed to failure.

A meeting called for this morning was cancelled and committee meetings to discuss technical subjects will not be held until the delegates, whose insistence that the views of their governments shall prevail brought about the deadlock, have received more definite instructions.

America is included in this group. The American delegates assert that they are ready to make reasonable concessions.

This conference was called by Great Britain to frame a code of laws for naval warfare and to establish an international prize court as recommended by The Hague conference.

TERRIBLE TEMPEST RAGED
Cebu, Moroco, Jan. 22.—A terrible tempest, accompanied by a torrential downpour of rain raged for five hours last night over northern Moroco. Reports from Pharma territory declare that several villages were overwhelmed and many were killed and injured. Several American consuls and supply ships are anchored in Negro bay, awaiting the arrival of the battleship fleet. No damage to these vessels is reported. It is impossible to ascertain whether the landslide to the south is due to an earthquake, or floods. The lower part of the town of Cebu is inundated.

TRIED TO LEARN OPINION OF A CALIFORNIA JUROR
San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The third attempt to ascertain the opinion of a prospective juror in the Calhoun case by parties whose connection has not yet been discovered, was reported to Judge Latham at the opening of today's session. Edward Aiken, employed by W. A. King, testified that a stranger entered King's place, and tried to ascertain King's attitude toward the graft prosecution. Both the defense and prosecution deny any knowledge of the man.

TEXAS WOMAN GOES FREE
Wichita Falls, Tex., Jan. 22.—After being out six hours the jury in the case of Mrs. Walter Allen, the wife of a prominent business man of this city, who was charged with the murder of another woman, returned a verdict of not guilty. The plea of the defense was emotional insanity, contending that Mrs. Allen could not control her actions when she saw her husband sitting in a buggy with the other woman.

MILITIA TO STOP GAMBLING
Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 22.—Governor Sanders may use the state troops to stop gambling in Jefferson parish where new ones are being run daily in violation of the so-called Laek's anti-gaming law. He had a lengthy conference today with Adjutant General Stafford and wired the district attorney of Jefferson parish that unless the rackets are stopped and the gambling houses closed he would take a hand.

THE PACKERS BURNED INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS

According to Chicago Story Papers Which Would Prove Rebating Have Been Lost.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WILL CALL WITNESSES

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Record-Herald today prints the following: "Thousands of documents, some of which, it is said, would prove the packing concerns guilty of rebating, have been burned by the companies in the stockyards district since the government started its investigation into the affairs of Morris and company, according to word received by the United States district attorney.

There was quick action by the authorities. Secret service men were hurried to the stock yards to learn what employees had sorted and burned the documents and it is proposed to subpoena them before the grand jury.

In spite of this attempt to block the investigation the federal authorities are planning to proceed. There still remain the files of the railroad companies, which contain duplicates of much of the correspondence on the matter of damage claims. There is no fear of the railroads burning these for such action is forbidden by law.

"J. Ogden Armour ridicules the idea that any packing house of standing would resort to destroying its records because of fear of prosecution, although he admitted he has heard a rumor that there have been a few 'fires' at the stock yards."

BANKER IS ARRESTED.
Los Angeles, Jan. 22.—Homer G. Taber, former president of the West side bank of Los Angeles, former president of the Lincoln National bank of Searchlight, Nev., and now president of the San Diego Bank and Trust company, was arrested at San Diego last night and will be taken to Picoche, Lincoln county, Nev., to answer to nineteen indictments found by the grand jury and said to involve \$100,000.

WATER FLOODED A MINE.
Johannesburg, Jan. 22.—Ten white men and 130 natives were drowned today in the Witwatersrand gold mine, which was flooded by the bursting of a dam. Heavy rains caused the dam to give way. Water from the dam also flooded the lower sections of the town of Edburg, a number of houses were swept away and thirteen people drowned.

A STEAMSHIP IS ASHORE.
Santa Barbara, Calif., Jan. 22.—A wireless telegram has been received here from Point Arguello station, 100 miles north, saying that a steamship has gone ashore near that point. The identity is unknown and no further facts are available. Heavy seas are running.

LETTER HAS OPERATION.
Chicago, Jan. 22.—Joseph Letter, whose attempt to corner the wheat market some years ago caused a sensation, was successfully operated on for appendicitis today. His recovery is predicted.

STOCKTON IS FLOODED.
Stockton, Cal., Jan. 22.—A large part of Stockton is still flooded and many basements in the business part are full of water. This was afforded, however, to get most of the goods to place of safety.

THE HOUSE MET TODAY AND RECEIVED MANY NEW BILLS

Numerous New Acts Are Unloaded by Members at a Short Session Held This Morning.

HOUSE EMPLOYEES ARE ALL SWORN IN

Between 90 and 100 Employees for Both Houses of the Legislature—An Act to Prevent Public Card Playing.

Albuquerque Citizen News Bureau.
Palace Hotel, Santa Fe, Jan. 22.
Despite the fact that it was generally supposed yesterday afternoon that both the council and the House would adjourn over until Monday, the House went the Council one better and adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning in order that some of its members might have a chance to unload a few more bills.

Every member was in his seat when the roll was called and the House lost no time in getting down to active work. During the time the House was in session, it transacted considerable business as evidenced by the following bills which were introduced:

H. R. No. 8, by Mullins. An act to fix additional causes for obtaining divorces and annulments of marriages in New Mexico; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on territorial affairs.

H. B. No. 9, by R. L. Baca, by request. An act to establish a university for women in New Mexico; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on territorial affairs.

H. B. No. 10, by Santiago Garcia, chairman, reading session in 1905, chapter 22, of session laws of 1905; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 11, by Chavez, of Sierra. An act to establish bounty on jack rabbits read first and second time by title and referred to committee on live stock.

H. B. No. 12, by Moffatt. An act to amend an act for the protection of minors in schools; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on education.

H. B. No. 13, by Moffatt; by request. An act to prohibit the playing of games of cards in public places; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 14, by Chavez, of Sierra. An act in relation to the sale of personal property to satisfy loans and for other purposes; read first and second time by title and referred to committee on judiciary.

Council joint resolution No. 6, providing for the printing of the council and House rules in one pamphlet was passed by the House unanimously and sent to the governor for his signature.

The House thereupon took an adjournment until two o'clock Monday afternoon. Many members left this afternoon for their homes.

House Bill No. 13, introduced by Representative Moffatt, if it should become law, will prohibit the playing of cards in saloons, pool halls and other places for drinks and cigars which practice is now common. It is a phase of gambling which does not come within the anti-gambling law passed by the last legislative assembly.

The House employees, numbering about sixty, were sworn in this morning. The total number of employees of both Houses is between ninety and a hundred.

WILL BUILD BATTLESHIPS.
Washington, Jan. 22.—The House today rejected the Finley amendment to the naval appropriation bill, striking out the battleship provision, by a vote of 180 to 80. The House also defeated an amendment by Burton to limit the naval increase to one battleship. By a vote of 168 to 158 it sustained the committee provision of the naval bill, calling for two battleships. It overwhelmingly refused to strike out the provision for five torpedo boat destroyers.

BRYAN'S DAUGHTER SUES.
Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 22.—Ida Bryant Leavitt, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, today filed suit for divorce from William H. Leavitt. The petition was immediately withdrawn. T. S. Allen, a brother-in-law of Bryan, is attorney for the plaintiff. Leavitt is now in Paris. The couple lived at Denver for many years.

PROMINENT MEN TESTIFY.
Washington, Jan. 22.—Secretary of State Root, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell were witnesses today before the federal grand jury investigating the Panama canal libel case. A large part of the morning was taken up with reading various alleged libelous articles which appeared in the New York World and the Indianapolis News.

SUGAR BEET CAMPAIGN WILL BE STARTED TONIGHT

Meeting to Discuss Possibilities for a Crop Will be Held at Commercial Club.

PLANNING TO PLANT FIVE HUNDRED ACRES

An Expert Will be in Charge of the Work and Experiment will Show What This Section Can do With That Crop.

A meeting which has for its object the encouragement of the beet sugar industry in the vicinity of Albuquerque and which is therefore of the greatest importance to farmers, business and professional men will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at the Commercial club. J. E. Gauger, of the Holly Beet sugar company, of Holly, Colorado, will attend the meeting for the purpose of explaining the plan of culture proposed for this section of the country.

The experimental planting of sugar beets here last year was a success in one way. The beets produced exceeded in the amount of sugar those raised in Colorado and they were much larger. The quantity, however, fell far below expectations, due mostly to the lack of attention and interest in the project, and the lack of knowledge of the proper methods of cultivation.

Next season it is planned to interest enough farmers so that at least 500 acres can be planted in beets. An expert will take up his residence in Albuquerque during the season and will visit all farmers where sugar beets are being raised, explaining the best methods of cultivation and the proper care of the crop. The beets raised will be used in the production of sugar and careful tests will be made so that the possibilities of this vicinity for sugar beet growing will be known in detail.

On this account the meeting tonight will probably be well attended. It is believed by those who are the originators of the project that this section of New Mexico can raise more beets and better beets than can any other part of the territory or Colorado. If the experiment this year proves that assertion, Albuquerque will be in line for a sugar beet factory just as soon as sufficient beets are assured. With this industry in prospect the farmers and business men generally are taking an interest in the experiment and the meeting tonight will start the campaign.

CALIFORNIA FLOODS RAGING UNABATED
Heavy Downpour of Rain Inundates Several Towns and Causes Residents to Flee.
San Francisco, Jan. 22.—With a heavy downpour of rain and a cloud-burst yesterday the storm which has been raging in all sections of California for two weeks seems to have spent its force. As a result of the downpour yesterday Stockton is inundated, Sacramento is isolated and practically the entire train service of the north is at a standstill. At Santa Barbara eight inches of rain fell in less than twelve hours. The lowlands at the mouth of the Sacramento river are flooded and steamboats are busy removing people and stock from the levees where they took refuge from the water. The storm is moving east and last night was raging in the Sierras.

Railroads are Damaged.
Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.—The heavy and heavy rains which have been coming in Washington and northern Oregon last week have brought disaster to the railroads. The Northern Pacific is in trouble west of Spokane and trains have been annulled. The Great Northern has a half mile of track washed out near Odessa and the North Bank railroad down the Columbia river has lost its bridges near the Cascades of Columbia and is also tied up.

Spokane is practically cut off from all communications west and south. The loss by floods in the northwest will be heavy. Huge cakes of ice threaten hundreds of thousands of dollars damage at Collio and much damage has already been done to docks and other shore property along the Columbia river.

THE MEMORIAL IS READ.
Washington, Jan. 22.—The memorial adopted by the New Mexico legislature and sent to Congress was read in both Senate and House today and was ordered printed in the records. The Republican members of the committee on territories still have under consideration the statehood bills. They will probably not be considered by the whole committee until next week.